



Montreal

THE
CANADIAN METROPOLIS
AND ITS
PICTURESQUE ENVIRONMENTS



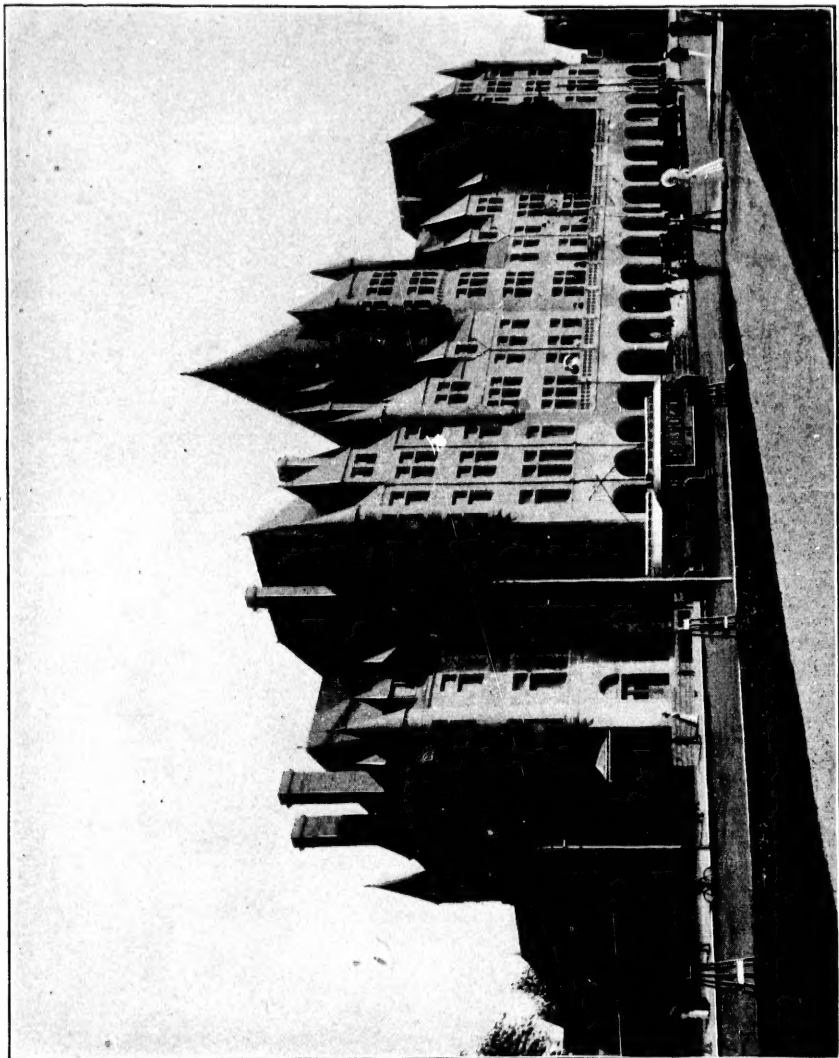
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THE PLACE VIGER HOTEL

Montreal

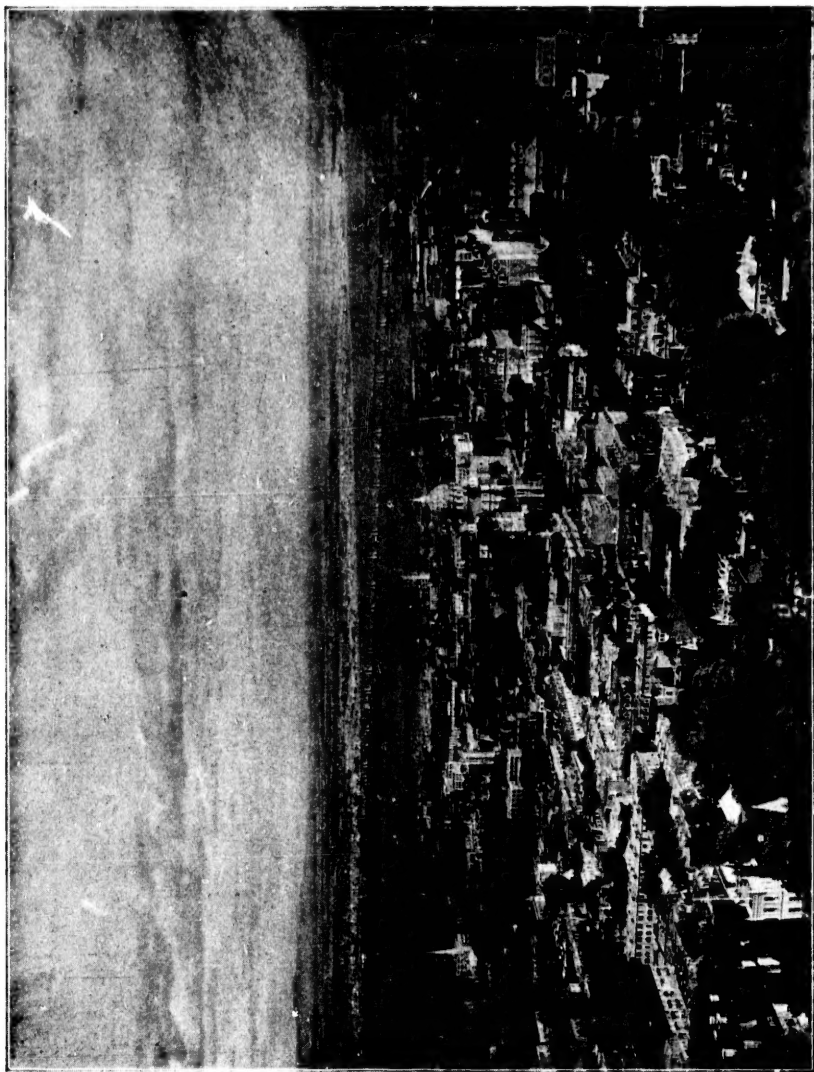


**CANADA'S METROPOLIS
AND ONE OF ITS GREAT
SUMMER RESORTS**

AMONGST all the cities on the North American Continent there are few fairer or more attractive to the tourist than Montreal, the great Canadian metropolis. The city is delightfully located on an island in the St. Lawrence River, just below its confluence with the Ottawa, and stretches along the bank of that magnificent waterway for five miles and backwards for more than half that distance, being built on a series of terraces, the former levels of the river or of an ancient lake, which terminate in Mount Royal, whose summit and wooded slopes form one of the grandest public pleasure grounds on the continent.

All the attractions of a summer resort lie in and about Montreal. It is a city of trees and parks and pleasant drives, in a land of orchards and gardens, with a great river sweeping along its front. It is a city of marked contrasts, where the picturesque quaintness of a vanished age is mingled with the luxury and culture and enterprise of modern times; where the customs and usages of Old France and Young Canada, characteristic of the old and new eras of civilization, harmoniously co-exist, and where massive business blocks and costly public buildings and private residences rise side by side with grey old churches, sombre convents and nunneries and grand cathedrals whose magnificence and splendor rival those of the old world. It is a modern, metropolitan city—an important seaport, although 600 miles from the Atlantic by the St. Lawrence, with huge ocean greyhounds at its busy docks—a bustling thriving commercial and industrial centre of over 300,000 people, where converge the principal railways of Canada, chief of which is the Canadian Pacific, which, stretching across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is the longest continuous line in the world.

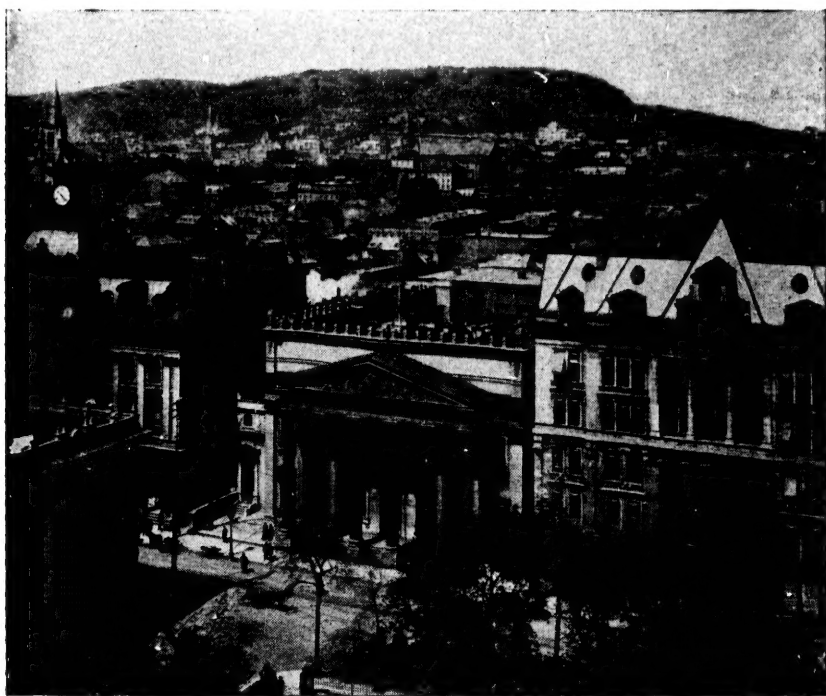
Montreal's summer temperature makes it one of the few cities of the larger size in which people may live with comfort during the warmer months, and the heat is not enervating as in more southern latitudes.



MONTREAL FROM MOUNT ROYAL

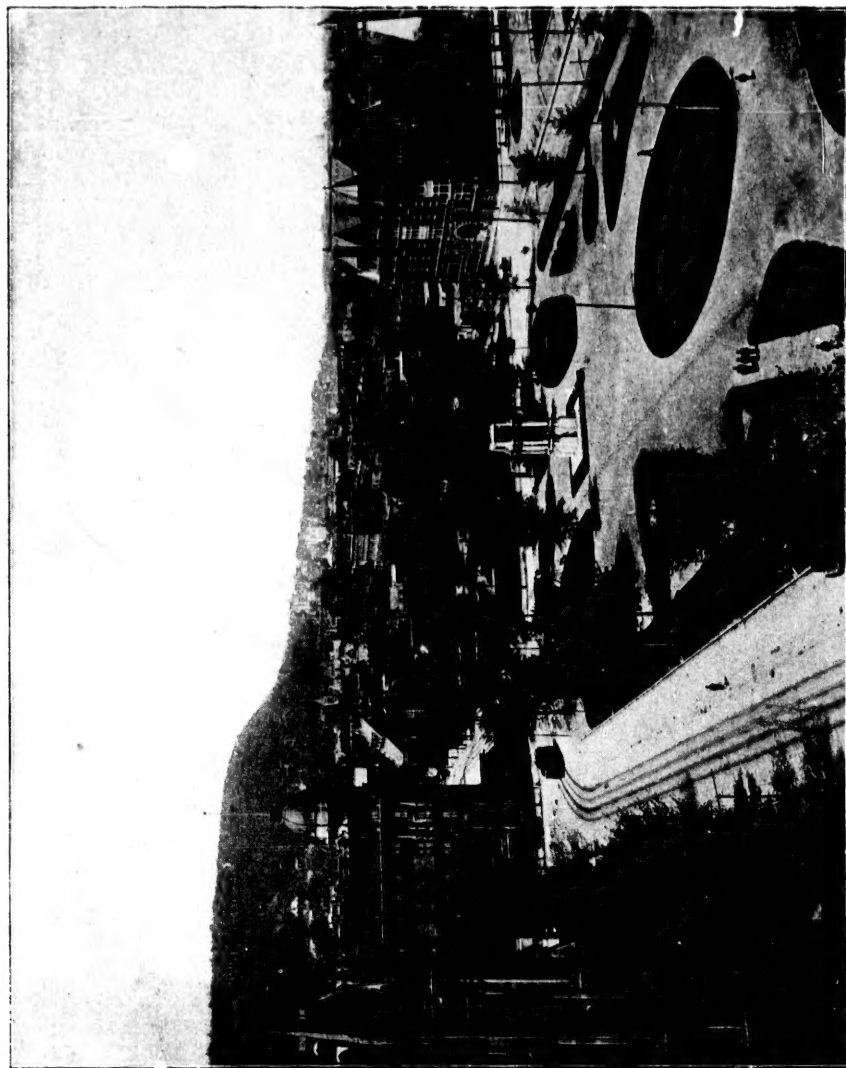
AN HISTORIC SPOT

Montreal is interesting historically, for here—then the Hochelaga of the Indian—Jacques Cartier came in 1535, and Champlain chose the site of a city eighty-one years later. Here Maisonneuve fought hand to hand encounters with the red man; here was the headquarters of French trading and exploration through the trackless West; and here dwelt those fearless adventurers of the early days—



FROM THE TOWERS OF NOTRE DAME

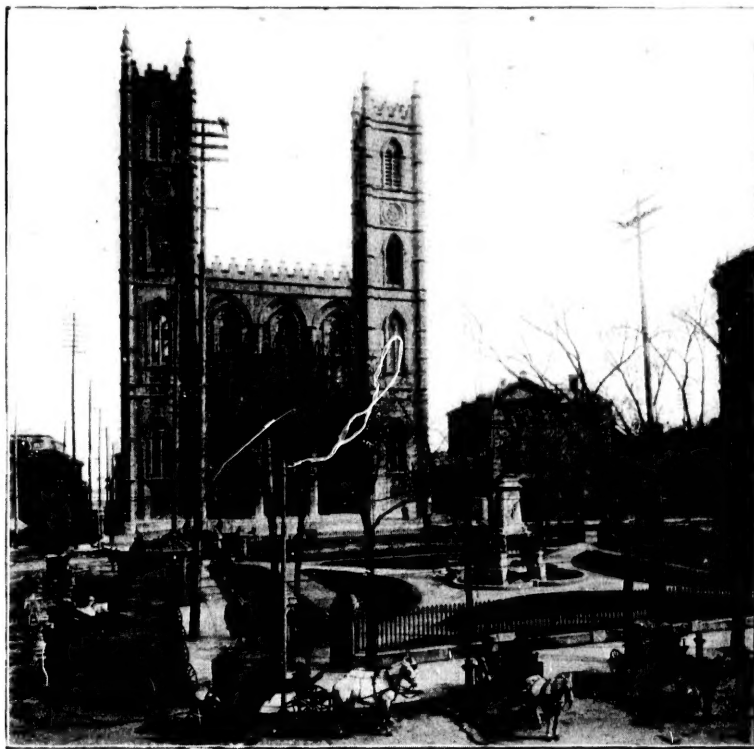
La Salle, the discoverer of the Mississippi, Du L'hut, the founder of Duluth, Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, and Bienville, the founder of New Orleans, and others whose names are not forgotten in American history. Here Indian and French and British and American struggled for mastery, and in 1775 General Montgomery and the Colonial forces occupied the town for a short period.



DOMINION SQUARE, MONTREAL, FROM CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. STATION

MONTREAL'S PARKS AND SQUARES

The city is adorned by numerous beautiful parks and squares, among them two that are most picturesque—the Mount Royal Park and St. Helen's Island. Pleasant drives wind around the mountain, from which the city derives its name, and lead to the summit, from which there is a glorious panorama of a rarely-placed



NOTRE DAME CATHEDRAL, MONTREAL

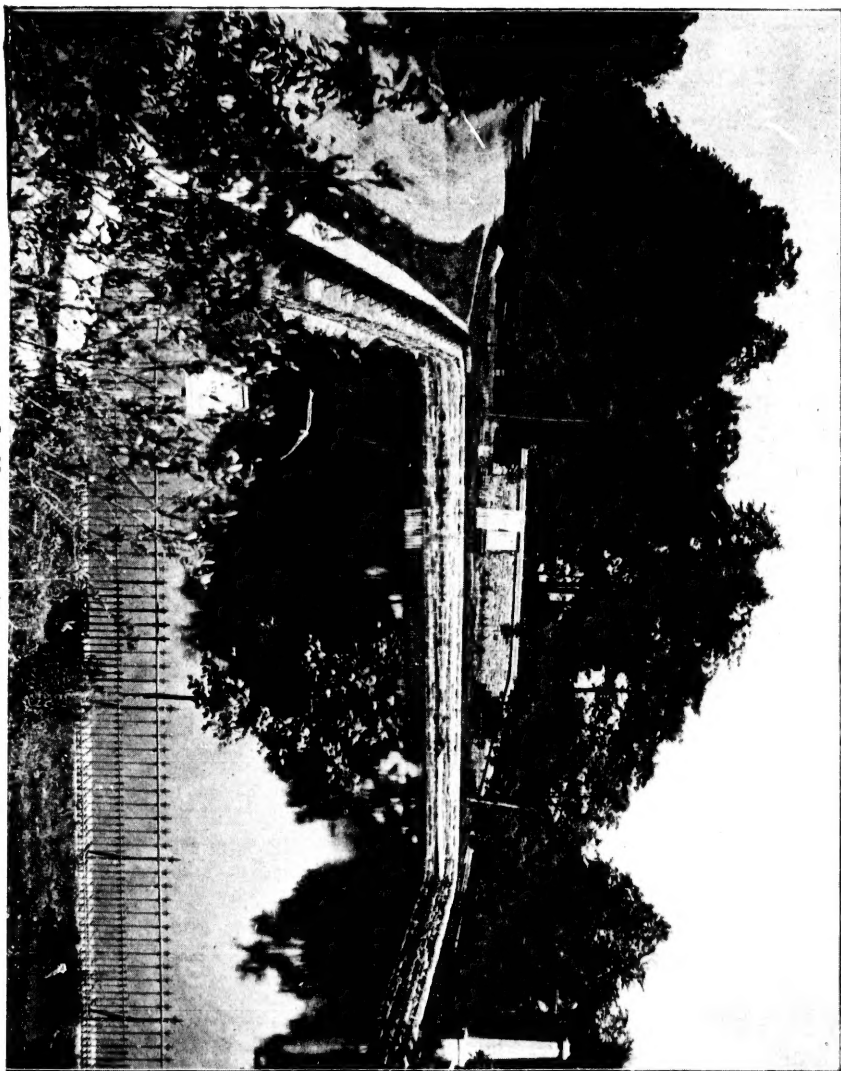
city and the broad valley of the St. Lawrence, through which the gleaming river flows to the sea. Beyond are the peaks of Belœil, rising abruptly from the plain, eastwards of which the Green Mountains of Vermont can be distinguished on a clear day. To the distant south are the famed Adirondacks, and along the north run the Laurentians, which claim precedence in antiquity over the rest of the earth's mountains. The park is intersected by numerous walks and driveways

through shady ravines and over grassy slopes, and from the varying heights, garbed in pines and maples and bedecked with ferns and wild flowers, magnificent views are obtainable. The glories of Mount Royal, which still retains its natural sylvan beauty, are an attraction to every visitor. The ascent to Mount Royal can also be made by an incline railway. St. Helen's Island, once a fortified place and now a delightfully wooded retreat, is reached in a few minutes by ferry from near the Place Viger Hotel. Amongst the other interesting spots are Dominion Square,



THE DINING ROOM, PLACE VIGER HOTEL

in the upper part of the city ; Victoria Square, in the central portion, containing a bronze statue of Queen Victoria ; Place d'Armes, a small enclosure surrounded by noble structures, and the scene of fierce encounters with Indian foes ; Champ de Mars, the early military parade ground of French, English and American armies of occupation ; Jacques Cartier Square, facing the river, in which is the historic monument to Lord Nelson, erected in 1808, near where stood the public pillory of former times ; St. Louis Square and Logan's Park, in the eastern upper part of the city ; and Place Viger, a pretty open square named after the first mayor of Montreal, in the east end.



IN MOUNT ROYAL PARK

THE PLACE VIGER HOTEL



IN PLACE VIGER HOTEL

Facing this historic and picturesque square is the new Place Viger Hotel, erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company—the latest addition to its chain of magnificent hotels which extends from Quebec to Vancouver, and includes, amongst others, those charming resorts in the mountains of British Columbia—Banff, Field and the Great Glacier. This imposing structure occupies the site of an old fort, and is

built in the quaint style of the French Renaissance, partaking of the type of the old chateaux found on the banks of the Loire. It is constructed of grey limestone and Scotch fire brick, all in complete harmony with and emphasizing the beauties of its architectural design, and crowned by a massive tower, rising from a graceful sweep into a great circle, with its numerous turrets and gables forms a striking picture. The total length of the building is 300 feet, with a depth of 66 feet. The ground floor is laid in marble mosaic, the rotunda and waiting-room being of magnificent proportions, with supporting columns, wainscoting and other wood finishing of quartered oak, and walls and ceilings laid in gold leaf with chaste decorations. The main staircase of Corona marble is beautifully finished, and the general effect of the artistic decorations symbolize the national character of the structure, being wrought in designs of tasteful coloring. The spacious dining-room is bright, cheerful and handsome, with luxurious appointments; the cuisine of that high standard maintained by the Canadian Pacific in its unexcelled service. The magnificent drawing-room and parlors, from which the grand summer promenade stretching almost the entire length of the building, is

reached, are elaborately and richly furnished, and the sleeping apartments, from whose windows unobstructed views of the surroundings can be obtained, are large, well ventilated and elegantly appointed—the rooms being single or en suite as may be desired. There is accommodation for 350 guests. In the heating, lighting and sanitary arrangements, which were specially designed for this hotel, the acme of perfection has been secured, and the entire building, which is modern in every respect, is as absolutely fire-proof as human ingenuity can devise.



GRAND STAIRCASE, PLACE VIGER HOTEL

The Place Viger Hotel is advantageously situated for those reaching the city by train or boat, being a short distance from the principal steamer docks, and combined in its erection is the Place Viger station of the Canadian Pacific Railway (from which trains leave for and arrive from Quebec), and although located amidst quiet and restful surroundings, is only a few minutes walk from the business portion of the city, and convenient to the city's street car system.

The rates are from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per day, with special arrangements for large parties or those making a prolonged stay.

OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST



A NOOK IN THE DRAWING ROOM, PLACE VIGER HOTEL

Amongst the other places of attraction to the tourist are the Cathedral of St. James, an almost exact reproduction on a reduced scale of St. Peter's at Rome; the old parish church of Notre Dame, one of the largest edifices in America, which seats 15,000 people, and its big bell, "le gros Bourdon," one of the largest in the world; the Jesuits' Church and Notre Dame des Lourdes, famous for their magnificent frescoes; the

curious old church of Our Lady of Bonsecours, dating from 1678, with its "Little Heaven" in the upper portion; the Chateau de Ramesay, once the home of the Governors of Canada, which contains a splendid collection of historical relics—the "Elgin Gallery," with rare historical portraits, the "Court Room" hung with battle scenes of the British Empire, the "Council Chamber," where Montcalm and other great rulers sat in state, the old vaults in one of which Franklin's press was set up, etc.; at Bonsecours market, facing the harbor, a glimpse is given of the primitive life of the habitant, especially interesting in the forenoon of market days—Tuesdays and Fridays. The visitor will also be interested in a visit to McGill University, founded in 1828, one of the foremost educational institutions of the world—a magnificently located group of buildings, which include the arts, medical, Macdonald engineering, chemistry and mining, physics, Redpath museum, university library and observatory—with a yearly attendance of over 1,000 students; Laval University, the chief French seat of learning, occupying amongst that nationality the same position as McGill amongst the English; the Royal Victoria, General and Hotel Dieu hospitals; the Art Association building with its rare collection

of paintings; the Natural History Association's museum, containing a famous collection of Egyptian antiquities;



IN PLACE VIGER HOTEL

Christ Church Cathedral, a perfect specimen of Gothic architecture, or any of the numerous edifices of other denominations; the Board of Trade, City Hall, Court House, Post Office, Bank of Montreal, New York Life, Canada Life, Windsor Street Station of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Armory and a score or more of convents and other educational institutions; while a drive along Sherbrooke Street will reveal the opulent homes of Montreal's wealthy citizens.

MONTREAL'S MAGNIFICENT ENVIRONMENTS

There is no other large city in America, where a quarter or a half hour's journey will traverse so many scenes of varied natural beauty or places of historic interest, or a few hours' railway trip will take one to more picturesque solitudes of mountain, lake and stream.

The famous Lachine Rapids are at the city's doors, and to run them is a pleasant experience which few visitors to the city miss; Caughnawaga, an Indian village where dwell the remnant of a once powerful tribe, is worth a visit; and near by are Lake St. Louis, on which have taken place some of America's greatest aquatic

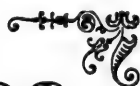
contests, and the Lake of Two Mountains, where the opportunities for yachting and boating are unsurpassed. At the foot of this lake is Ste. Anne de Bellevue, where Tom Moore was inspired, by the wealth of its beauty, to write the immortal "Canadian Boat Song." The Laurentian Mountains to the north are penetrated by the Canadian Pacific in a virgin region of countless lakes and streams which are claimed to be the best trout fishing waters in Canada. Both banks of the Ottawa River are paralleled by the Canadian Pacific to the city of Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion—the



THE LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM, PLACE VIGER HOTEL

line on the western or Ontario bank leading past Caledonia Springs, a noted health resort, the fame of whose waters attracts visitors from all parts of America, and that on the eastern or Quebec side past towns near which large and small game is abundant, and fishing waters plentiful. Another branch runs through the Eastern Townships with their rich farms and pleasant lakes and rugged tree-clad hills—ideal resting places during the heated term; and from Montreal one has means of communication with all parts of America.

Quaint Quebec



A BIT OF
MEDIAEVAL EUROPE
IN
AMERICAN SETTING

FEW, if any, places in America rival the ancient city of Quebec in its attractiveness. The quaint old-walled place is the most interesting spot historically on this western continent, and combined with this feature is a picturesque location, perhaps unequaled in the world. Quebec is like a transplanted city—a French town of olden times set down in American surroundings, in which the chief characteristics of mediæval Europe and modern America are deftly and delightfully interwoven—and around it are clustered a host of legendary memories. Perched on a high promontory at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles rivers, its situation is unique and magnificent. On the highest point is the famed citadel, which has given to this city the name of the “American Gibraltar,” and everywhere around are battlements, fortresses, castles, monasteries, convents and feudal gates and towering walls. As one puts foot on the historic soil of this matchless “Mecca” of tourists, the ancient and foreign aspect of the city, so wholly at variance with the rest of the continent, is impressive. “The quaint, picturesque figures of the inhabitants,” says one writer, “their alien speech, their primitive vehicles of locomotion, their antique French houses, huddled together and poised up high on the edge of the cliff, the unrivalled citadel and menacing fortifications, the narrow, crooked streets, and winding, steep ascent to the Upper Town, recall some old world capital—a survival of mediæval times.”

All about this ancient stronghold—first of the French, then of the English—every spot has been the scene of stirring events. Here it was that the early discoverers of the northern part of America first landed, and where European civilization was first planted. Here lived those illustrious and chivalrous adventurers, whose exploits shed lustre on Old France, and from here at one time the whole country from the great lakes to the Mexican Gulf was governed. Here the French made their last fight for empire in this western world on the Plains of Abraham, where Wolfe and Montcalm heroically fell. But for over a century peace has prevailed, and while still redolent of the martial and religious flavor with

which it was characterized from its very birth, Quebec has gradually evolved itself from a military stronghold into a bustling commercial centre and an ideal resort for pleasure and health seekers. King Carnival here frequently holds undisputed sway during the winter months, when the whole city becomes a northern New Orleans, and in summer it is a charming rendezvous, its latitude and



THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC HOTEL, QUEBEC

altitude giving a delightful climate entirely free from the heat and discomfort usually experienced in less favorably situated places.

But interesting and beautiful as Quebec may be with its quaint buildings and historical treasures, the drives and excursions about the city are no less attractive. Amongst them are those to the Falls of Montmorency, 100 feet higher than those of

Niagara, and the Chaudiere Falls, second only to the great cataract ; Ste. Anne de Beaupre, for two centuries and a half the Mecca of thousands of devout pilgrims seeking restoration of health at the sacred shrine, where a magnificent edifice, raised to the dignity of a Basilica by Pope Pious IX., has been erected, and which is reached by a short railway trip ; Beauport bombarded by Wolfe in 1759 ; Lorette, an Indian village, where the remnant of the once powerful tribe of Hurons is located ; Levis, across the St. Lawrence, where there are large military forts and engineers' camps ; and many picturesque villages which dot the landscape and where the curious primitive customs of the early French settlers still prevail.



LITTLE CHAMPLAIN STREET

To meet the requirements of the annually increasing volume of tourist travel, there was recently erected at the base of the citadel a magnificent fire-proof hotel, the Chateau Frontenac, a stately seven-story structure, erected after the style of the French chateaux of the sixteenth century, but of course embracing nineteenth century ideas of spaciousness, convenience and elegance. Over one million judiciously spent dollars have given the world this marvel of architecture. Crowning the cliff, on which the famed Dufferin

Terrace stretches its great length—the longest promenade known—hundreds of feet above the St. Lawrence and the Lower Town, the perspective of the city, stream and landscape seen from the windows of this unique hotel is magnificent—a scene of both historic fame and majestic grandeur—a view of mountain, valley, river and island, from an elevation such as no other city boasts. The Chateau itself impresses the beholder as so fitting in its adaptiveness to the picturesque surroundings of having always been part and parcel of the granite

cliff. In its interior the predominating mediæval design is carried out in elaborate detail, and its fluted columns and dainty panels are specimens of exquisite delineation and artistic workmanship, and the apartments throughout are luxurious.

Quebec is best reached via Montreal. Tourists from New York reach Montreal by the New York Central, and those from the New England States by the Boston & Maine and the C.P.R., and it is about a five hours' run from Montreal to Quebec by the Canadian Pacific Railway, through the old French settlements along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, or steamer can be taken down the St. Lawrence and the return trip made by rail.

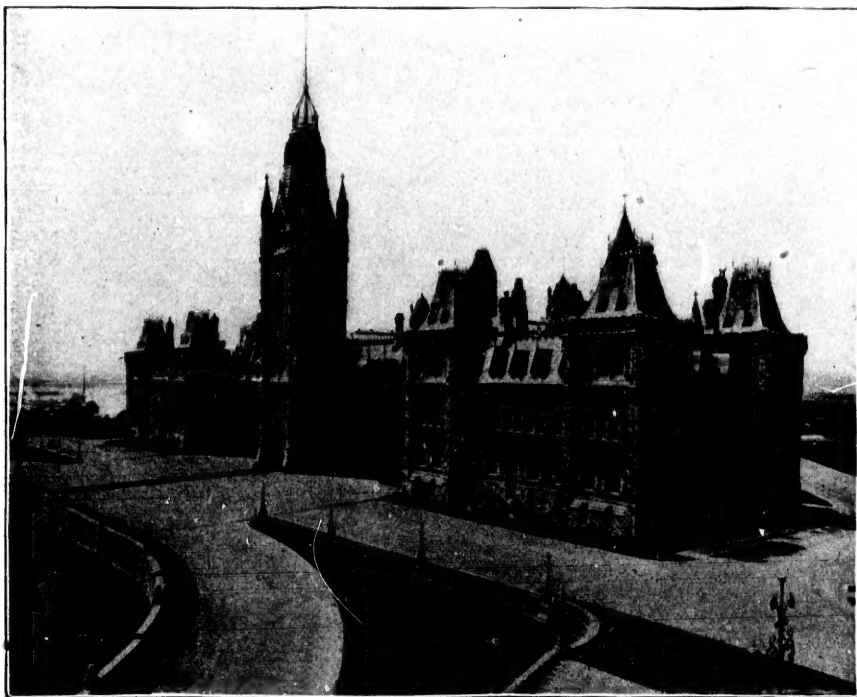


ST. LOUIS GATE, QUEBEC

Ottawa

THE CAPITAL CITY
OF CANADA

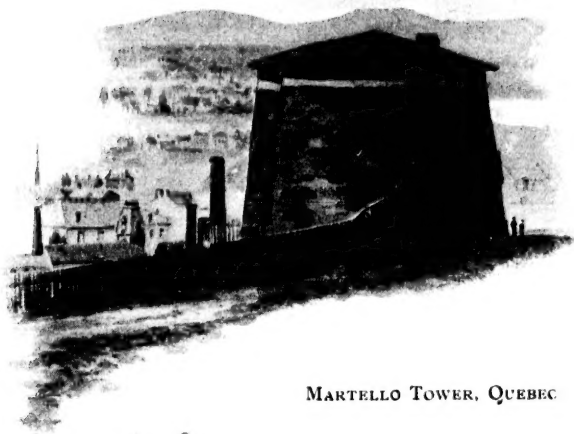
THE City of Ottawa is said to be the most picturesquely situated capital in the world. It is located on the Ottawa River, where the Rideau and Gatineau join, and where the waters of the first named hurl themselves over the Chaudiere Falls into the seething cauldron below. The national buildings, however, are the chief pride of Ottawa, and the principal objects of



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA

interest to tourists. They stand out boldly on Parliament Hill, overlooking the Ottawa, in all the beauty of seemingly varied architecture. They were erected at a cost of about \$5,000,000. The octagonal-shaped library in rear of the Houses of Parliament is one of the most complete in America. Other objects of interest are Rideau Hall, the home of the Governor-General of Canada, Rideau Canal, built in 1827 for military purposes, Major Hill Park, the city buildings, extensive saw-mills, and the timber slides by which the square timber from the Upper Ottawa passes down without damage into the navigable waters below. To go down these slides, as nearly every visitor does, is an exciting and exhilarating experience. Opposite Ottawa is the French city of Hull, and combined they have a population of about 70,000.

Ottawa is reached from Montreal by the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose tracks parallel both banks of the Ottawa River, or by steamer in summer, the railway run being less than three hours by the fast Short Line express.



MARTELLO TOWER, QUEBEC

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